

HON. FRED A. BUSSE. Republican Candidate for State Treasurer.

PROPOSALS

Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received by the West Chicago Park Commissioners at office in Union Park until 4:00 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 22, 1902, to furnish and deliver at the various buildings in the West Chicago Park System, Indiana Block, Indiana Lower Vein Brazil Block, Smokeless and various kinds of pea and nut soft coal. in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered for one year from date of contract.

Proposals must be made out upon blank forms to be obtained at the office of said Park Commissioners and be accompanied with (\$200) Two Hundred Dollars in currency or a certified check for same amount, drawn on a responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago and made payable to the order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder, the envelope containing bid to be addressed to "The West Chicago Park Commissioners" and indorsed "Proposals for

The contractor to whom this contract Dollars (\$5,000), acceptable to said Park Commissioners, for the faithful performance of said contract. The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or

FRED A. BANGS, President. Attest: Walter Fieldhouse, Secretary,

CHARM OF OLD GARDENS.

Development in Style in England and This Country.

In the art of gardens, as in all other arts, there comes times of decadence when false taste takes the place of true, when follies are exalted and the judicious have cause for grief. So it was at least in England, in the seventeenth century.

The revolt against ridiculous excesses in clipped box and yew and against the puerilities of a parterre made of colored earths and broken minerals—a revolt started as a protest against tasteless absurdities-gathered such head that in the end it resulted in a new school of gardening the principles of which were fundamentally at variance with those of the older method. How rapid and complete was this change of thought we may gather from the fact that in 1728 Batty Langly, a stanch adherent of the new method, was able to ask, in full hope of a negative answer from every reader, "Is there anything more shocking than a stiff, regular garden?"

For 200 years, although Kent, Capability Brown and their successors have had it almost all their own way, the formal manner in England has never been quite dead. Even in the middle of the nineteenth century a number of large gardens were laid out in the Anglacized Italian manner, a manner which lent itself with fatal facility to the tastelessness of the "bedding-out" system. Now and then throughout the century something has been done worthly in the old way, as at Penshurst, Blicking or Montacute, but it is only within the last twenty years that there has been in England a definite, even though not very general, revival

of the formal method. In America the case is different, says Frank Miles Day in the International Monthly. Although many of the earlier colonists came here at a time when the ideas of landscape school were making great headway in England, the gardens about their new homes were in almost all cases formal. Stately houses of the eighteenth century from Virginia to Massachusetts had their gardens laid out in harmony with their architectural lines. The abundant remains of these old gardens, possessed as they are of a quiet charm all their own, bear witness to the fact that our ancestors not only loved their gardens but took a most intelligent interest in them.

Life in New York Is Difficult. Nobody living outside New York knows how difficult it has become here for people of moderate means to bring up their children in the love of genuine things. It is still done by many, but with increasing effort, and only by dint

of a strong will and an inheritance of the truest graces of life; simplicity, fit tightly across the temples. the domestic affections, and the love of cultivation of these graces that we must look for a rescue from the arti-

Consume Lots of Timber. In the United States 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber are used every year for not be sufficient to pull out a single matches, or the equivalent of the product of 400 acres of good virgin forest. About 620,000,000 cross ties are now laid on American railroads and 90,000,-000 new ties are required annually for renewals. The amount of timber used every year for ties alone is equivalent to 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber. There are now standing nearly 7,500,000 telegraph poles. The average life of a telegraph pole is about ten years, so that nearly 750,000 new poles are required every year for renewals. These figures do not include telephones poles and the poles required on new rallway

The total annual consumption of timber for ties and poles is equivalent to the amount of timber grown on 100,000 acres of good virgin forest. For making shoe pegs the amount of wood used in a single year is equal to the product of fully 3,000 acres of good second growth hardwood land. Lasts and boot may be awarded will be required to trees require at least 500,000 cords My little low room is five flights high, furnish a bond in the sum of Five more. Most newspaper and packing And some might think that its walls furnish a bond in the sum of Five more. Most newspaper and packing this industry has been developed only

within the last forty years, yet the amount of wood consumed for paper during that time has been enormous The total annual consumption of wood paper pulp is equivalent to over 800, 000,000 board feet of timber, for which it would be necessary, were the trees all growing together, to cut some 80,-000 acres of prime woods.-Gale Re-

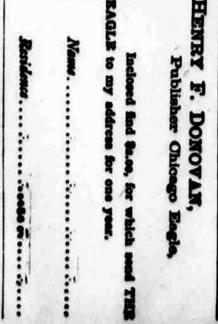
Fortune's Bottled Heer.
The Fortune Brewing Company has added to its large plant a magnificent bottling establishment. The new works adjoin the brewery on Van Burer street, west of Desplaines, and are fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery. Their capacity is very great, and the quality of the goods turned out of the very best. One of the features of the plant is the arrange-ment for cooling the beer. Not only has the latest cooling machinery been introduced, but the building in which the bottling is done is adjoined by an-other building in which freezing apparatus is placed. This keeps the tem-perature of the very walls at freezing point all the time. The Fortune Brew ery produces a beer which is famous the world over. Now that its bottling works are completed, no residence should be without it. Telephone "Mon

Size of Palestine.

Palestine is a small country, not more than 150 miles in length from Dan to Beersheba, and an average breadth of not more than fifty miles. The area of all Syria, including Palestine, is officially calculated at 108,000 square miles, and the population is between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000.

TO READERS

Cut this out, inclose \$2, and mail it to the Eagle office, with your name:



HOW TO AVOID BALDNESS. Do Not Wear Your Hat Too Tight Over Your Temples.

The writer of this squib has much hair on his head. As a young man it was black as a crow's wing, curly, the envy of rivals and the despair of imitators;" as a middle-aged man, iron gray, thick, luxuriant, with no disposi-tion to grow less. How does it happen that this one individual is singled out from all the rest to be the possessor of so much hair? Has it been the use of hair tonics? Is it the result of frequent indulgences in shampoos by the bar-ber? Has he been spending money for some famous hair restorer? Nothing of the sort. None of these things has hapepend. It has been brought about neither by wise management nor heredity. This is the way it happened: The head upon which this luxuriant bair grows is of long diameter from before backwards, but of short diameter from side to side. That is to say a long, thin head, with rather hollow temples. This makes it impossible for him to buy a hat that fits tightly to his head. His head being so long, he is obliged to buy a 7½, which is always too wide for his thin head. He has probably never worn a hat in his life that fit tightly over the

Well, what has all this to do with luxuriant hair? It has much to do with it. The temporal arteries that supply the scalp with blood run up the side of the temples. The average person wears a hat that fits tightly over the temples. This constriction of the arteries and veins that supply the circulation of the blood and the pressure of the hat upon these blood vessels cut off in part the circulation of the blood to the scalp. This makes the hair unhealthy and inclined to drop out. Bald-headedness comes on prematurely. But in case of the long-headed person we are describ ing, no hat could be found that would

It was no wisdom of his that preserv nature and one's kind. It is to the ed his hair, but merely the accidental cultivation of these graces that we shape of his head. He has always been obliged to wear a hat that touched the ficiality and the vulgarity of the pitia- forehead and back of the head, but did ble circle in every American city not touch the sides of his head. This known as "the smart set."-Century left the circulation of the blood free to the scalp. Hence the bristling, rugged, healthy mop of hair on his head. Each hair stays in its place with the tenacity of a pine stump. A pound weight would bair.

Now, if there is any lesson to be learned from all this, it is simply to avoid wearing anything on the head that presses the temples. This is probably the reason that women have a better growth of hair. It is rare indeed to see a bald-headed woman. It is very common to see a bald-headed man. Women's hats are worn as ornaments rather than for protection. They rarely touch the head at all. Men wear hats tightly clasped about the head, interfering with the circulation of the scalp. This is why they are bald. They ought to be bald if they don't know any better. Doubtless they will continue to be bald in spite of this article or anything else that can be written. Round-headed men are bound to become bald-headed simply because their hats hug tightly to their heads.—Medical Talk.

My Friends and I.

are bare; But sweet communion my friends and I Have often held in the silence there; Noble, exalted, they come to me Fair as they were in the earth's first

Whispering hope for the time to be, These are my friends in the little low

Shakspeare of Stratford, Bacon, Carlyle. Emerson dreaming his long, long dream,

Dickens with sighs that are lost in a smile, Milton-unblinded-the gods for his

Goldszaith, weary no more nor lone, Chatterton, safe though the storm rides Byron unto his heritage grown— Royal companionship here have I.

Homer, singing the song of strife; Virgil, at rest by a sun-kissed shore; Longfellow, chanting the "Psalm of Life,"

Poe, who will leave me-ah, never more! Gentle Hawthorne of Salem town;

Whittier, thrilling the heart of the One and all from my shelves look down, Step to my side and talk to me.

Kings in your palaces, here is more-Here, in faith, in a little low room— Than regal state and golden store, The crowd's mad clamor, the cannon's

Shades of the mighty come to me, Sit and chat as the hours go by, Prophesy things that the soul shall see-And so we are happy, my friends and I.

As His Child Saw Him. A prominent real estate man in Los Angeles had an experience a few evenings ago that kept him guessing for a little bit as to whether he should feel complimented or otherwise. He was at home with one little daughter while his wife and another of the children were downtown. Darkness was com-ing on and the little girl was anxiously watching for her mother's return. Her nervousness grew apace, in spite of the father's attempts at reassurance. At length the little one burst into tears,

"I just can't help it! I need mamma and I must have her!" "Do you do this way when your mamma is here and I'm away?" asked

"No, of course not," replied the little one. " 'Cause then there's some grownup person about the house."-Los An geles Herald.

Knee-Deep in Kansas. Eugene F. Ware, the new commis sioner of pensions, who, over the name of "Ironquill," long ago established his reputation as a wit and writer of verse has been much interested for years in the condition of roads in his adopted State of Kansas.

Recently R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Associa tion, who is preparing to take a goo roads construction train across the con tinent, said to Mr. Ware:

"How do the farmers in Kanes



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miles from Prophetstown, only 4 hours' run from Erie to Union Stock Yards,

Chicago. The soil is a black sandy loam; 250 acres under plow; 300 acres in

timber pasture; 100 acres in meadow; 100 acres in pasture. The timber pas-

ture is as fine a pasture as there is in any of the Western States. Stock can

live in same the year round. The other pasture is in fine blue grass and close to the buildings. The timber consists of hard and soft maple, elm, white

oak and black walnut. Several hundred gallons of sap are extracted from

the hard maple trees each spring. There is also a large apple orchard of different varieties. The improvements consist of house 80x80; kitchen 16x20;

stone basement; 10 rooms; wood house 12x14; tool house and granary 18x24;

barn 32x40, stone basement, 10-ton hay mow; hen house 14x4x12; cow barn

30x24; hay barn 20x64; hog house 24x24. There are five single corn cribs, each

50 ft. long; a double corn crib 60 ft long; 1 set Fairbanks scales; windmill and tank; yard fenced with high tightboard fence; woven-wire hogyard; all buildings shingle roof except cribs and woodshed; farm all fenced in good shape, with partition fence in field. Buildings are all in first class shape. There is no better stock farm in Western Illinois, being well located on the south side of Rock River. Price, \$65 per acre. Address STOCKMAN, care of The

Eagle, Chicago, Ill.

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